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Churn Slowly.

A little maid in the morning sun
Stood merrily singing and churning—
"Oh, how I wish this butter was done,
Then off to the field I'd be turning!"
So she hurried the dasher up and down
Till the farmer called with a half-made frown,
"Churn slowly!

"Don't ply the dasher so fast, my dear;
It's not so good for the butter,
And will make your arms ache, too, I fear,
And put you all in a flutter:
For this is a rule, wherever we turn,
Don't be in haste whenever you churn—
Churn slowly!

"If you'd see your butter come nice and sweet,
Don't churn with a nervous jerking;
But ply the dasher slowly and neat—
You'll hardly know that you're working,
And when the butter has come, you'll say,
'Yes, this is surely the very best way'—
Churn slowly!"

Now, little folks, do you think that you
A lesson can find in butter?
Don't be in haste, whatever you do,
Or get yourself in a flutter;
And while you stand at life's great churn,
Let the farmer's words to you return—
"Churn slowly!"

WALTER'S WOOING.

It is such a pretty scene. Dotting all the country as the lilies dot the field, the white cottages of Elmshore rise from among the grand old elms which, standing boldly out from their background of stately hills, seem to watch like sentinels over the little town.

Beyond the cottages wave green meadows, their downward slope increasing until their grasses lose themselves beneath the ripples of the beautiful blue sea.

A pretty scene, indeed! And so the sun thinks; for, though its time for setting has long since passed, still its golden rays are lingering, perhaps to warm the land's calm beauty into grandeur, more passionate life—perhaps only to press a last long kiss upon the head of a fair young girl who stands at the gate of one of the cottages, drinking in the loveliness about her.

"It is all so beautiful—so very beautiful!" she murmurs, clasping her hands and resting her cheek upon them. "I wonder if every one loves it as I do? I wonder if—if *he* does?"

Deeper and deeper sinks the sun. Slowly the daylight fades, but not until the gloaming casts its shadows thickly around her, does the wistful questioning die out of the girl's eyes; then, with a sudden movement, she turns to the dog at her side, and buries her golden head in his shaggy fur.

"I ought to be ashamed of myself, oughtn't I, old Major?—just as ashamed as I can be! The idea of the prim, proper instructor of the youthful cherubs of Elmshore wasting her thoughts upon a stranger, because he has handsome eyes and impudence enough to use them! We'll have a run, won't we, old fellow, and drop the nonsense out of my foolish head on the way. Ready, now! One—two—three!"

And off they go, scarcely touching the ground as they flee over it.

"I say, schoolma'am, you're a smart one! You would beat half our fellows hollow, you would!"

And Madge, brought to a sudden standstill, sees looking down at her from the top of a high bicycle her favorite though most troublesome pupil, whose bonnie brown eyes shine with respect and admiration for her unexpected accomplishment.

"Oh, Johnnie, is that you? I—I did not mean to be such a tomboy; but Major would run, and"—with a gay little laugh—"when a major leads, what can a fellow do but follow?"

"You're a gay one, ain't you?" asks Johnnie, sententiously. "Never saw a schoolma'am like you, never! and I shouldn't mind," he continued, slowly—"I shouldn't much mind it if the whole lot was made after your pattern."

"Oh, Johnnie, Johnnie, you funny boy," laughs Madge, pushing her hair out of her eyes; then, as a sudden thought strikes her: "Let's try a race—I and Major against you and your bicycle;" and before Johnnie had time to express his contempt for his would-be rivals, they have started, and he is in hot pursuit.

On they sped through the long cool pathway that leads to "Elmhurst," the grand old homestead of the Elmslies, whose ancestors, centuries before, had planted in honor of their name the trees whose size and enumber, growing as they did so near the sea, had given name to the village.

Fleeing along, her hat in her hand and her hair floating in the wind, Madge comes to a stop as the great gates of the Elmhurst lodge-house loom up before her. At the same moment Johnnie takes a sharp turning to the right, of which Madge is not aware, where the path continues upward until, after a sweep of almost a quarter of a mile, the great house is reached. Major rushed after him with more haste than grace, falls, rolls over in the dust, and comes with all the strength of his great clumsy body against the bicycle. A sharp, short bark, a crash, a weary moan, then all is still, and little Johnnie lies prostrate in the dust, his brown hair all stained and dabbled by the fast-flowing crimson tide!

"Johnnie! Johnnie! speak to me! Oh, my God! he is dead! Help! help! help!" and Madge losing all self-control in her awful horror, screams until the silence seems to melt into an echoing cry for succor.

"Child, child, hush!"

A gentleman hurries out of the lodge-house grounds and approaches her.

"What is the matter? Ah!"

Walter Emslie needs no answer to his question, and it is with almost a sob that he lifts his little brother, his only living relative and the sole companion of his lonely home, and bears him to the house, Madge following without a word.

When they reached the house a servant was immediately dispatched for the old family doctor.

The girl's low sobbing is the only sound that breaks the silence of the sick-room, until the arrival of the physician.

"The child needs a woman near him," he says, sadly. "Mr. Emslie will be kind, but the mother-want will be sadly felt. Johnnie seems to love you, Miss Greyson: cannot you remain?"

And Madge, sobbing out that it is all her fault, and that she will do anything to atone, is instituted nurse, and the youth of Elmshore given a long holiday.

Contented, since Madge is near, Johnnie sinks into a light slumber, his little hand closing fast on hers, and it is not till then that Madge turns to look at her fellow watcher.

There is something in the dark, handsome face bent so eagerly toward her that makes her flush and turn quickly away, for in the master of Elmhurst, she recognizes the unknown admirer who has shown his devotion respectfully, yet so unmistakably, that he has taken strong hold of her girlish fancy.

Through days and weeks of uncertainty, when the brave little heart has to battle hard for life, Madge and Walter watch together, coaxing the tiny spark of lingering life into a flame, and these two, united for the time by their love for the child, grew united for all eternity by their love for each other.

It is not until one bright morning when the sun rises fairer than ever before, because the death angel has fled with the night, and Johnnie is still with them, that Madge acknowledges even to herself that the girl's fancy has ripened into all the glory of a woman's love.

"I must leave here," she thinks; "it is wrong for me to stay. "Johnnie, dear Johnnie, you must let me go."

And then she turns quickly away and says not another word, for the pleading look on the face of the motherless child sadly tries her resolution.

"You will leave me? Oh, schoolma'am, please don't. Make her stay, Walter, make her stay and be my sister; won't you, please, make her my sister?"

"Hush, Johnnie; he can't, dear," cries Madge, with a burning blush.

"Begging Miss Greyson's pardon, Johnnie, I not only can, but will," and Walter laughs joyously as he bends to the little downcast face.

"Mr. Elmslie overrates his power," answers Madge, proudly, and at the words all the mischief dies out of Walter Elmslie's eyes, and in its place comes such a love and longing that even she cannot withstand him.

"Do you mean that, Madge—do you really mean it? Oh, darling, have I indeed overrated my happiness? Have I found you at last, my love, only to let you go?"

And whatever the soft spoken answer, it must have been the right one, for when the golden head is lifted from Walter Elmslie's shoulder, Johnnie says, contentedly:

"You will always let me call you 'schoolma'am,' won't you, even when you are my sister?"

"And my wife," adds Walter, proudly.

Garfield's Inaugural Address.

"From Mentor to Elberon" is the title of Colonel A. F. Rockwell's paper in the *Century*, containing among his reminiscences the following reference to several drafts of Garfield's inaugural address:

Perhaps no better illustration of General Garfield's mighty endurance and capacity for work can be given than that contained in the history of the 3d and 4th of March. The third was passed in a continuous round of receptions of friends, and the important conferences relating to his cabinet; the close of the day bringing unwonted weariness, only to be followed by a banquet at the White House, and the reunion of his classmates. Returning late to his hotel, some time after midnight, he redrafted nearly three-fourths of his inaugural address; his faithful and devoted secretary, Mr. Brown, assisting him in his toil. The rough sheets of this important paper, now in my possession, bear testimony to his indomitable perseverance and will, and his fastidious and scholarly tastes. These manuscripts are voluminous, and exhibit in a remarkable way his habits of thought and work, his fund of knowledge, and his versatility and reach in the handling of the great problems of statesmanship. There are no less than a half-dozen separate and distinct drafts of the address in whole or in part, each profusely adorned with notes, interlineations, and marginalia. The mass of rejected material is valuable and suggestive, and, if appropriately arranged, would make a paper of no small worth and proportion. When, at the reading of one of these tentative drafts to me in February last, I had expressed to him my desire to possess it, he exclaimed, in his characteristic and original way: "What! you would not wish the staggerings of my mind, would you?"

The distance from New York to Southampten is 2,680 geographical miles.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

New York Fashion Sprays.

A bow of wide ribbon with long ends hanging behind is added to the caps of nurses.

The absence of all jewelry is considered in better taste than an abundance of it.

Plush linings for cloaks are liked because they are light and almost as warm as fur.

The cat's eye with a white streak across it is a favorite stone for gentlemen's scarf pins or rings.

Slender Venetian chains are the only gold chains now worn around the neck with pendants.

Sleeves slightly gathered into the arm hole are more stylish than those made with puffs.

Satin fronts of dresses are in honeycomb pattern, with a bead at each corner of the design.

Black velvet suits with large white embroidered collars and black silk stockings, are worn by small boys.

Very long loose-wristed gloves, embroidered with fine beads or colored metallic threads, are among late novelties.

The most fashionable women do not wear earrings with street costumes or with morning toilets either at home or abroad.

The new round-pointed evening slippers are embroidered with fine beads to match the stockings with which they are worn.

The new shirred Surah, satin, plush and crepe de chine collarettes edged with Spanish and other laces grow larger and larger.

For Mrs. Garfield.

The members of the New York mining stock exchange have had made an elegant piece of solid silver for presentation to Mrs. Garfield, and it has been forwarded to her. The piece is eight by twelve inches in measurement, and is artistically chaste. It is set in a rich frame of silver and ebony. The plate is of a peculiar rectangular shape. The frame is embossed with a capital "G" in gold, encircled by a chaplet of green and golden palm leaves. The whole is enclosed in a case of morocco. On the plate is engraved a copy of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the board expressive of the grief felt by the nation at the death of President Garfield.

Solid Petroleum.

According to a St. Petersburg paper, a German, Herr P. N. Dittmar, has practically solved the problem of rendering petroleum solid—a problem considerably studied by chemists of late in view of the large question of transport. A company has been formed in Russia to work the patent when completed. The transformation of the substance will not cost more than about ten cents per thirty-six pounds. The mode of treatment is not yet disclosed, and chemists to whom small samples of the solid petroleum have been sent have not been able to make out the nature of the foreign substances that are added in a proportion of two, or at most three per cent. to solidify the petroleum. The reporter of the St. Petersburg paper saw the product; he says it is of a wine yellow color, and has the consistency of very stiff gelatine; it can be kneaded with the fingers like wax, and is yet somewhat breakable. A small piece of the thickness of a lead-pencil and about an inch long could be lit at one end and held with the fingers. It melted like wax, and it was only after a little, when hot drops ran down, that the flame had to be blown out. The danger of fire is considerably less than with liquid petroleum. The product can be easily liquified when required by the addition of vinegar, and the process is rapid. The vinegar in time separates out below and the petroleum above. It is not stated whether the same vinegar can be used repeatedly.

Size of New York.

Official returns of the census of New York city as regards population and dwellings have been received. The population (1,206,577) was known before. The most instructing item, next to this, is the number of persons to a dwelling (16.37), which is not so large as might have been supposed when we consider the multiplication of tenement houses and of large apartment buildings that has taken place during the last decade. The average number of persons to a family (4.95) has remained about stationary, being a trifle greater than this in 1870, and a trifle less in 1875. The increase in the number of dwellings in ten years is a little under 10,000, and the increase in population a little more than 250,000. It appears, therefore, that whereas the dwellings of ten years ago contained on an average less than fifteen persons each, those who have since been added contain nearly twenty-five persons each (supposing the old ones to be no more crowded now than then), raising the average for all the dwellings, old and new, to the figure given above. It is undoubtedly true that the arrangements for comfort and cleanliness, and consequently for health, in the new dwellings are greatly superior, even for the increased number of occupants, than those of older date. The population of New York, regarded as a commercial centre, cannot be properly estimated without including Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken and Staten island. The aggregate population here collected, whose focus is on Manhattan island, is considerably above 2,000,000, and is second in point of numbers (within the civilized world) only to that of London.

RELIGIOUS READING.

True Bravery.

The best way for a man to get out of a lowly position is to be conspicuously effective in it. Man cannot dream himself into a noble character; he must achieve it by diligent effort. The resolution of a moment with some men has been the turning point of infinite issues to the world. The grandest of heroic deeds are those which are performed within four walls and in domestic privacy. True bravery is shown by performing without witness what one might be capable of doing before all the world. Do not covet that which is not lawful for thee to have. Do not have that which may hinder thee and deprive thee of inward liberty. Every human being has a work to carry on within, duties to perform abroad and influences to exert, which are peculiarly his and which no conscience but his own can teach.

Wait.

"Oh, the drudgery of this everyday routine!" cries many a business man, and many a house-keeping woman. "To get through the day, and have the same round to traverse to-morrow!" Yes, but how do you know what use the gracious superintendent of your life is making of this humdrum, as you call it? A poor, blind mill-horse treads his beat, hour after hour, and it all seems to come to nothing. But the shaft he is turning is geared into others, and they into wheels, that in other rooms, above him, far away beyond his hearing, are working out results that he could never comprehend. Wait until you see no longer through a glass darkly, and see the unknown bearings and connections of your life-work, with other generations, and may be, with other worlds.

Religious News and Notes.

The receipts of the various benevolent boards of the Presbyterian Board in September reached $67,000.

An institution for the training of missionaries, called Selwyn College, has been established in Cambridge, England.

The Methodist Episcopal Church proposes to raise a fund of $25,000 for the building of chapels in Sweden and Norway.

English missionaries have a station at Ooshovia, Terra del Fuego. In climate the place corresponds with Iceland.

The Southern Presbyterian Church appears to be gaining faster in cities than in the country. In seventeen cities its net gain in five years has been ten per cent.; in the country, eight per cent.

The Rev. D. Phillips Brooks, the eloquent rector of Trinity Church, Boston, said at the Episcopal Church Congress at Providence, that if any body of Christians refused to give the new version a fair trial, the version would stand as strong as ever, and that body would be condemned as a leader of Christian thought forever.

The Virginia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at Charlottsville recently, Bishop McTyeire presiding. The reports presented show the following to be the condition of the church in the State: Local preachers, 159; white members, 57,171; colored members, 126; infants baptized, 1,261; adults baptized, 2,068; Sunday schools, 670; teachers, 7,231; and scholars, 42,606. The contributions for all purposes during the past year amounted to $251,183,71; an increase of $8,898 over the year before. The sum of $45,383 57 was devoted to the work of building and repairing churches.

The Missing Link.

A keeper in the Zoological Gardens, while kneeling on the floor of the cage, was suddenly attacked by a fierce baboon. A little American monkey, which was a warm friend of the keeper, lived in the same compartment with, and was dreadfully afraid of, the great baboon. But as soon as the poor little fellow saw his friend, the keeper in peril he rushed to the rescue, and by screams and bites so distracted the baboon that the man was enabled to effect his escape, not, however, without having run great risk of losing his life, according to the opinion of the surgeon who attended him.

Monkeys have long memories, and some of them can inflict cruel punishment.

Mrs. Lee tells of having greatly annoyed one in the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, by tapping him on the hands for ill-treating one of his fellow-prisoners, and he never forgave her. Whenever he saw her on future occasions, or even when he heard her voice, he flew into a passion and rolled about in rage, in one instance seizing her gown through the bars of his cage, and tearing a piece out of it, although it was of stout material.

Of another monkey, whose place of exile was in the West Indies, a crueler revenge is not known. This individual, kept tied to a stake, was often robbed of his food by the crows. This was how he revenged himself. He lay quite still on the ground and pretended to be dead. By degrees the birds approached and repeated their thefts. The artful little fellow never stirred but let the crows steal to their hearts' content until he was sure of them. When he was sure that one was within reach of his fingers he made a grab at it and caught it. When he had got hold of the luckless bird, he sat down and deliberately plucked the feathers out of it and then flung it toward its screaming comrades. —*Darwin.*

POPULAR SCIENCE.

There is thought to be danger in using fruit-cans with zinc tops, in consequence of the formation of poisonous salts by the action of acids in the fruit upon the zinc.

Mr. Stone, English astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope, has just completed his great catalogue of Southern stars, the result of ten years' labor at the cape.

The algæ known as protococcaceæ, have one peculiarity—they do not live in the water, but in other plants, some in dead, some in dying and others in living parts.

Some parasitic plants, like the common dodder, begin life in the earth, but afterwards attach themselves to plants. Others, like the mistletoe, are never found except in a parasitic state.

The colors which distinguish our summer and autumn flora—reds, pinks, blues and yellows—are caused by the presence of substances which require a strong light and high temperature for their production.

Some people have come to believe that salting or smoking will kill trichinæ, but a temperature of 212 degrees F., or at least 160 degrees should be reached in every part of the meat to bring about this result.

Mr. T. L. Phipson, from certain experiments, infers the existence in commercial zinc of a new metallic element, to which he gives the name actinium, on account of certain actinic phenomena connected with it.

It was at one time supposed that among twining plants each had its own direction, some twining toward the sun and others against it; but, though the theory is true in the main, there are found occasional exceptions to the rule.

After a severe earthquake it has been observed that many heavy bodies, such as obelisks and chimneys, have more or less rotated. One explanation is that the center of friction of the base does not coincide with the geometrical center.

In France alone the money value of the animals which have died from splenic fever has been $4,000,000 a year. Professor Pasteur's system of vaccination has been proven a perfect safeguard against loss from this disease. Of this great discovery Professor Huxley says: "It fully balances the ransom of $1,000,000,000 paid by France to Germany after the war of 1870-71."

Professor Donders, long known as the most distinguished oculist in Holland, recently delivered a lecture in Amsterdam on color, which has been widely quoted. After an elaborate experimental analysis of various popular notions on the subject in hand, Professor D. proceeded to demonstrate that, notwithstanding the prevailing theory, green must be ranked with the primitive colors, like red, blue and yellow. Green, the professor explained, could not be produced by mixing pure yellow and blue—such a composition would be white in the very nature of things. The green color which is apparently derived from the amalgamation of two paints is, in reality, says Professor D., the result of "subtraction."

A Lawyer's Ruse.

Thursday's proceeding in the police court, says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, were enlivened by an intellectual contest between a witness, who claimed to be deaf, and one of the most experienced legal lanterns that aided the court in its search for justice.

"You are deaf, are you?" shouted the attorney.

"Yes, sir," answered the witness.

"Can't hear at all?" continued the attorney, casting his well-known see-me-catch-him look upon the prosecuting attorney.

"I can hear a little," replied the witness.

"Can you hear a watch tick?" asked the lawyer, in a lower tone.

"I can, when I hold it close to my ear," came the answer.

Thereupon the legal gentleman took a ponderous six-ounce silver time-engine from his fob, and, handing it to the witness, directed him to hold it to his ear.

"Do you hear it tick?" came the question, in a tone a little louder than the ordinary.

"No, sir," promptly responded the witness.

Can't hear it at all?" persisted the lawyer, speaking now almost in an undertone.

"I can't, sir," promptly answered the witness.

The lawyer's face began to shine like Solomon's Temple in a sunset, as he reached for his watch, remarking to the witness, "But you can understand me quite readily, can't you?"

"What's that, sir?" gasped the witness, suddenly recovering himself.

"Your Honor," said the lawyer, "it is evident that this man can hear well. He is imposing on the court."

The lawyer was about to return his watch to his pocket, having previously opened it to note the time, when he suddenly started. He held his watch to his ear, looked at it, and shook it.

"Your Honor," he remarked, with an apologetic glance at the witness, "I was mistaken; the man is deaf. My watch has stopped because it is not wound."

A few moments later the examination of the witness was taken up by the attorney, who almost burst his diaphragm in his efforts to make himself understood by the now consistently deaf witness.

The Winter Snow.

Snow to the grasses, snow to the trees,
Snow like star showers thrown on the breeze,
Snow like white blossoms flung from the skies,
Now kissing our cheek as onward it flies.
Now upward borne on the wild tempest's wing
Now melting in air like foam on a river,
Now swelling the tide of some crystal spring
That flows to the ocean that floweth forever,
Now wreathing its white and beautiful locks
Around the bare boughs of the surge beaten rocks.

Now resting awhile on a mountainous crest,
Now dissolving in dew on the ocean's calm breast.
Now sailing aloft on a wild eagle's back,
Now blinding the course of the mariner's track,
Now cleaving the skirts of a vaporous cloud,
Now veiling the earth in a beautiful shroud,
Now melting in dew on a fair lady's lip,
Now sipping where lover might tremble to sip,
Now clasping its hands around her bright hair,
Now wetting a curl on her forehead so fair.

Oh, snow, snow, sparkling snow,
Herald of misery, hunger and woe,
Full many a wretch mantled in rags
May pillow his head on the pillowless flags.
And the shivering beggar may halt in the street,
And make thy mantle his cold winding sheet.
Have mercy, O, bright and sparkling snow,
Have mercy on those who have nowhere to go!
Oh! fly, fly away on thy white silver wing,
And die on the bosom of beautiful spring.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In the last 100 years over 4,000 people have been burned up in theaters, and in the same time over 6,000 have perished in church accidents.

The *Western Manufacturer* says that when this country experiences a lack of fine hard woods it can find an inexhaustible supply in Japan.

The area of ground covered by the city of St. Louis is 40,000 acres; New York covers 26,401; Cincinnati, 15 360; San Francisco, 26,880; Philadelphia, 82,803; Brooklyn, 13,338; Chicago, 22,797; Boston, 4 416.

Illinois paid in 1880, $22,029,600 taxes on whisky, $2,651,898 on tobacco, and $846,607 on beer—making an aggregate of $25,528,105—being the largest amount paid by any western state. Ohio comes next with about $20,000,000.

It is asserted that the export of butter from the United States to England has fallen off exactly one-half in twelve months on account of the way oleomargarine has been imposed upon the English for genuine butter.

John A. Kickham, one of the men wounded by a powder explosion in the Great Sierra hoisting works in Mono county, California, was carried on a stretcher by five men, a distance of eleven miles, to Lundy, where a competent physician resided. The journey lasted from daylight until dark, and involved an ascent and descent over mountain ranges of fully 12,200 feet.

HUMOROUS.

For a well posted thing the telegraph is terribly given to line.—*Wit and Wisdom.*

"I have found your tender spot," as the fireman said to the locomotive when a sudden lurch landed him in the coal bin.—*Detroit Chaff.*

Stories first heard at a mother's knee are never forgotten. It is the same with some other things received at a mother's knee, which will readily occur to our readers.—*Rockland Courier.*

A statistician announces that fourteen out of every twenty men in the United States carry watches. These, it should be borne in mind, are summer figures. In the winter many persons prefer to hang up their watches and take down their overcoats.

Financial and commercial: In mercantile houses it is always deemed best be cautious in crossing the "t's" and dotting the "i's," but in broken banks the defaulting cashier's chief thought is to cross the "o's."

A young man writes to us inquiring how he may learn to play the cornet without a master. We think no young man who wants to learn to play the cornet should ever be without a master, and a stern, severe one, too.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

Smithers: "Why, Swellington, what ever are you doing with two hats?" Swellington: "Idea of my own, dear boy. In this country a fellow is always lifting his hat. What are the consequences?—disreputable tiles, colds in the head. What's the remedy—a bowing hat."—*Punch.*

"This world is made up of little things," moralized Mr. Hickenlooper as he dug his knife into the quivering heart of an underdone potato. "That's so," softly assented his wife, gazing at him with such a piercing look that Mr. Hickenlooper quite forgot the thread of the discourse.—*Rockland Courier.*

When, in the course of human events, a man's false teeth come in contact with a rusty pants button, lying in ambush in a mince pie, and the teeth are tipped up on one side, like a flat car off the track, he feels disheartened and cogitates for a time on the mutability of earthly things.—*Oil City Derrick.*

When an ultra fashionable lady can't suddenly turn a street corner without the brim of the aggregation on her head, called a hat for short, rasping the eyes of a man on the opposite side of the street, it is time for the great public educator called the press to enter an emphatic protest against the fashion.—*Norristown Herald.*

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Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired, and unless they promptly renew the paper will be discontinued to their address.

WE cannot for the life of us account for the fact of our subscribers not getting their paper last week, except by the carelessness of somebody in the Post Office. They were mailed—the city ones—at fifty minutes past nine Saturday morning and should have been delivered Saturday afternoon—under no circumstances later than Monday morning.

IN our next issue we purpose to have a letter from Philadephia descriptive of the brilliant reception to take place on Monday in honor of the marriage of Rev. and Mrs. Levi J. Coppin. Those of our Philadelphia friends desiring extra copies, can find them at the Workingmen's Club, south 11th street.

WE acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to a reception given at Evansville, Ind., on Tuesday next in honor of the nuptials of Fred. D. Morton, National Grand Master of W. B. F. and S. M. T. The reception will be given by the Eureka Literary Club. Mr. Morton is one of the editors of the *Ohio Falls Express*.

THE *Weekly Defiance*, referring to the controversy on the question of leadership, says:

> THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE says: "We have heard from the *Globe* and the *Echo*, now there is a good chance for the *Defiance* to come in."

We said nothing of the kind. Let the *Defiance* read what we did say and it will find the following:

> If we are desirous of securing something practicable it would be more appropriate if our efforts were directed to a larger representation in and a closer identification with the varied commercial interests of the country—then the pyramid would be placed on its base and not on its apex.

Which we commend to its consideration if it "will come in towards getting our journals to help do some good thing for the *race*."

THE contemplated action of Riddleberger of introducing a bill in the Virginia legislature establishing a colored university is the first and best evidence of the recognition by the State of the needs of the Negro to a higher education. This indicates very rapid progress in Virginia public sentiment. Less than ten years ago the public schools were in peril—now the state is to provide academical education. With a proper bill, which will throw needed safeguards around the measure, there is no reason why Virginia can not have as good a college for the instruction of her colored youth as the youth of any state possess.

THE colored men in the Virginia legislature have an excellent opportunity to help deserving men of their race, who have shown by years of unselfish devotion to the elevation of their race that they are entitled to consideration. Among such, we name Mr. O. M. Steward, editor of the *Virginia Star*. For years he has made a manly struggle to keep his paper afloat at the sacrifice of much time and labor that should have been devoted to his personal interests. We, therefore, ask our representatives to remember the services of Mr. Steward, by securing his appointment to an office commeasurate with his ability and services.

AT IT AGAIN.

THERE is no particular felicity in being constantly forced to assume the defensive. To be sure, such effort is not without some beneficial results, but this never-ceasing necessity of meeting and refuting charges and answering conundrums, maliciously offered by the whites, relating to the colored people, tires even THE ADVOCATE. We do not mean to say that our efforts to defend will not be commensurate with the demand, but on the contrary it has been and shall ever be the pride of this paper to stand as men in the defense of our race against the unjust criticism and proscriptive measures directed against us. We only wonder at the necessity of so doing—why our enemies will not let us alone. Besides, we have a desire to be aggressive. We desire to attack the bulwarks of prejudice, of ostracism, which the whites have reared for what they are disposed to style their protection. We desire to make some suggestions as to how we shall be treated politically, present our reasons, challenge refutation and then insist upon their adoption. We desire to do this, but somehow, as soon as the porcupine's quill is prepared, in comes another demand for the cudgel.

To say nothing about the interesting "town topics" of last Sunday's *Chronicle*, in which the editor of that *republican* paper fastens upon the colored population of Washington the distinguished honor of furnishing the Police Court with the "chief part of the business of that institution," we make special mention of an editorial of last Thursday's *Critic*, touching the constitution of the House committees and their duty. Upon the subject of his notions concerning the consistencies and inconsistencies involved in the constitution of the committees, we have nothing to say, except as to one, the Committee on Elections. He states that that committee is radically republican. So it seems. He hopes that it will not be *proscriptively* so, and that the policy of *indiscriminate ouster* may not be pursued, lest it should overshadow and stifle the Independent movement which is fast obtaining and which has been hampered by the proscriptions of "*old-time Radicalism*." He suggests the settlement of the Southern contested cases by "the peaceful methods of political diplomacy." Now, if the Committee on Elections is radically republican, we see no special reasons why a *republican* paper should fear lest it should be proscriptive. The usual course of former republican committees has been to examine *into* the claims of contestants and award seats upon good and sufficient titles, as shown by the law upon the facts in the cases. A great many of the contestants are colored men, and in view of the fact that their claims are thoroughly proven, we hope that the good, old-time Radical policy may operate in these cases. We fear, however, that the *Critic* is not friendly to the colored contestants; for the fear of *indiscriminate ouster* indicates a desire on the part of that paper to wish the *ins* to remain, or, at least, some doubt as to the policy of ousting them, whether they hold their seats rightfully or not. As to the Southern contestants, we would insist upon that "indiscriminate ouster," for we are assured from our knowledge of the facts, that the results would justify it. As for the "political diplomacy," of which the *Critic* speaks, we will take none in ours. If there is "diplomacy" needed at all, we think it should be exercised in assuring the colored people of the South that it is the purpose of the Republican party to protect the rights and grant all the privileges which belong to them as a part of the great American body politic. We would see the return of the "old-time Radicalism," giving ample proofs that it is a sentiment of a party of fixed principles and not one of "diplomacy." As for the Independent movement, if it does not offer *additional* facilities for the advancement of the colored people (as it has in Virginia) we can't afford to support it. The colored people cannot afford to support a movement which will require a sacrifice of the few rights they now enjoy..

—Low prices, good work and terms ash is the motto of our JOB OFFICE.

FAMILIAR TALKS ON SCIENCE.

Rev. G Frederick Wright.

NO. XXXIII.

GEOLOGICAL ACTION OF THE WIND.

Geology treats of the substances comprising the earth's surface, and of the manner in which these have been arranged.

Four agencies are prominent in rearranging the material of which the earth is formed, and in changing its external appearance; namely, wind, water, heat, and life.

The wind is a more important geological agency than most people suppose. Sand is drifted by it into hills of great extent and considerable height. The southern shore of Long Island, and almost the whole coast of New Jersey, are lined for a distance of nearly two hundred miles with such sand-hills, which are from five to fifty feet high. On the southern shores of Lake Michigan similar sand-hills may be seen, and they are common in Denmark and England and on the islands of the Pacific. Sometimes the sand is drifted to such an extent that farms and houses and villages are buried beneath it. Eccles in England has thus been destroyed since the seventeenth century. All that can now be seen of the ancient village church is its tower protruding through the drifting sand. In Cornwall, England, a considerable tract of country has been covered with sand-drifts several hundred feet high.

The drifting sand of Egypt has been the means of preserving many of the moments of that interesting country. The sand which surrounded and filled the great temples of Thebes and Memphis is so fine and dry that its preserving power is almost perfect.

In the neighborhood of deserts sand-storms are frequent and dangerous. Whole caravans are said to have been overwhelmed by them.

Dust-showers are also frequent in some place remote from deserts. Very fine dust settles slowly in still air; but if it be moving, the dust may be carried a long distance before lighting on the earth. Showers of reddish dust occasionally fall upon ships far out at sea. Mr. Darwin describes one such storm, encountered by him near the Cape Verdes, which was estimated to be sixteen hundred miles broad. A similar shower, which passed over the southern part of France in 1846, is estimated by Ehrenberg to have deposited nearly a million pounds of dust. On examination he found that about one eighth of it consisted of microscopic organisms, many of which belonged in South America; thus showing that the wind had blown the dust across the Atlantic. Nor is this incredible, for in 1835 volcanic dust was blown from Guatemala to Jamaica, a distance of eight hundred miles. It is thought by some geologists that many of the most extensive and fertile plains in China have been formed by dust brought several hundred miles by the winds which blow from the deserts in the interior. Our westerm prairies have even been supposed to be due to a similar cause. Various reasons render this latter supposition improbable; but for days at a time I have seen the air in Western Iowa so full of dust that the sun was scarcely visible; while it drifted in the roads and filled the ditches as if it were snow.

(*To be continued*).

School Presentation.

The pupils of Miss Mattie Bowen's school, Sumner Building, surprised her in a handsome manner with an elaborately decorated box of fine stationery and a gold lined silver cup last week. The way they did it was as follows:

A few minutes after noon recess the children having filed in the room according to custom, requested her not to come in at that moment. After a brief delay Miss Bowen entered and began with the regular programme, but she was stopped by the entrance of the principal, Miss Spencer, Revs. Cheek and Giles, by special invitation, when Miss Gussie Moore began with the programme for the rhetoricals, which they were permitted to have. All went off as customary on such occasions—solos, duetts and recitations until Miss Susie Mackabee in her turn, having been announced, came forth and made the presentation in a very creditable speech. Miss Bowen replied and Mr. Giles closed. This is as it should be.

HYMEN'S HALTER.

Orange Blossoms Strewn—Dr. J. R. Francis—Miss E. G. Cox.

The 15th Street Presbyterian Church was the scene of one of the most fashionable marriages that have been here for years, last Wednesday. The audience room was filled with the *elite* of the city, to witness the marriage ceremony of Dr. J. R. Francis, of this city, to Miss Bettie G. Cox, of Texas, the niece of M. M. Holland, Esq.

As the organ, B. B. Fleet presiding, pealed forth a wedding march composed for the occasion the pastor, Rev. F. J. Grimke, standing in front of the pulpit, the groom, Dr. J. R. Francis, came from the door at the right of the altar, and the bridal party entered, the bride resting on the arm of her uncle, Mr. Holland, followed by Dr. S. C. Cook, the best man, and Miss Alice Johnson, B. M., preceded by Messrs. E. Matthews, Frank Hyman, Dr. Washington Cruser and Joseph Morrison, ushers. On arrival at the altar the bride was given away by Mr. Holland. The couple then assumed a place in front of the pastor, the ushers on either side, those on the right facing those on the left. Miss Johnson to the left, Dr. Cook to the right, Mr. Holland to the rear. The ceremony was then performed and at the close the party reformed, the bride and groom leading, and proceeding from the church entered their carriages and were driven to the residence of Mr. Holland on Howard University Hill.

The bride was dressed in white satin and French grenadine, garnished with orange blossoms, pointed basque, princess skirt, *en traine*, tulle veil. The bridesmaid wore a dress of light blue silk.

The arrangements at the church were complete, reflecting much credit on the ushers.

The Reception.

The reception, at the beautiful residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Holland, University Hill, was a very elegant and brilliant affair. It is seldom that we have seen such a galaxy of beauty, so many young, eager faces, fresh and superb toilets and distinguished gentlemen. The supper was bountiful, finely served and the music of the best. There were many very notable toilets worn, among which may be mentioned the dresses of Mrs. Bruce (made by Worth) of canary silk, the crimson velvet dress, *en traine*, of Mrs. Harlan, the cardinal silk of Mrs. Mason and a blue silk of Mrs. Tucker, while there were many beautiful toilets in white worn by Misses McKinney, Vaughn, Cox, Wall, Barrier, Syphax and others.

The presents, which were displayed in the library, on the second floor, were numerous, rich and in excellent taste. We can hardly hope to give a detailed list, but among the many may be enumerated the following:

The Presents.

Gold watch and chain from the groom; French chamber set, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Francis; a superb picture in gold and a plaque from the ladies of the Chautauqua Literary Circle, of which the bride is a member; bridal costume from her uncle, W. H. Holland, Austin, Texas; French China set, entire, W. E. Matthews, Esq.; *jardiniere*, Miss Mary E. McKinney; plush pocket book, Mrs. Jones, Philadelphia; butter dish, Misses F. Martin and Lou Matthews; cream pitcher, Mr. and Mrs. D. Murray; toilet box, Robert Francis; fine chamber set, Miss Carrie Brown; handsome vases and flowers, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gersdorf; pickle dish, A. F. Hill, Esq., of Philadelphia; silver fruit dish, Mr. J. Hannoe; easy chair, Mr. R. Henderson; bridal gloves, Miss Vaughn; tidy, Mrs. Dr. Augusta; picture, Mrs. M. C. Mason; picture and easel, Miss L. A. Barney; vases, Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Bruce; toilet case, G. F. T. Cook, Esq; picture, the Misses Patterson; napkin ring, Miss Alice Somerville; butter dish, N. T. Gant, Esq., Zanesville, O.; silver butter dish, Mrs Johnson and daughter; cream pitcher, Jos. Morrison; comb and brush, Hon. J. R. Lynch, of Mississippi; Encyclopædia, Prof. and Mrs. Fairchild; silver card stand, Miss F. A. Barrier; Wall pocket, Mr. and Mrs. Harlan; napkins, Mrs. L. Chase; picture and easel, W. H. Harris; table cloth, Milton Parker; napkins, Mrs. Messer; table cloth, Mrs. Atwood; napkins, Dr. Atwood; butter dish, Mrs. S. Johnson; pickle dish, Mr. Wyatt Archer; glove box, Mrs. R. Langston; vases, Prof. Wiley Lane; conterpane, Grandma Holland, Texas. The beautiful tidies presented by Mrs. Wall were rare, being after the pattern of the Kensington Art work so popular among lovers of artistic needle work.

EN BAL MASQUE.

The C. C. G. at Tallmadge Hall.

The *soiree dansante* and masquerade given by the Capital City Guard has been one of the features of the holidays. The Guard have succeeded so pre-eminently in their previous entertainments that the late entertainment was given at the request of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The scenes presented as the picturesque costumers—many of them very tasty, others striking and ludicrous, promenaded the floor, inviting but evading detection or whirled through the mazes of the dance—were novel to many, beautiful to all. The music, by Prof. Weber's grand orchestra, was most excellent.

At twelve, masks were removed, but some escaped detection by eluding the committee and going home. Among the characters assumed were the following: Uncle Sam, L. L. Butler; Wild Irishman, Wm. Joyce; Queen of Night, Miss Annie Brooks; Highlander Peasant, Mrs. Joyce; Gipsy Fortune-Teller, Mrs. Jeanette Jackson; Indian Squaw, Miss Lizzie Scott; Dame of '76, Miss Clara Lewis; Turkish Girl, Miss Sadie Jackson; Flower Girl, Mrs. J. M. Mason; Mephistophele, George Williams; Mrs Malvin, Gypsy; Clown, —— Jackson; Night Liner, —— ——; Readjuster, C J. Malord; Sir Joseph Porter, Capt. Fleetwood; Turkish Girl, Miss Roda Hickman; Domino, Mrs. A. Marshall; Continental Peasant, Miss Pauline Byng; Flirt, Gertrude Belle Blakely; Chinese lady, Mrs. M. Schuyler; Chief's Daughter, Miss Jones; Swiss Peasant, Mrs. Belle Kelley; Gypsy Queen, Mrs. Matcie Scott.

The committee of arrangements were Orderly Sergt., P. B. Meredith; G. B. Lucas, J. F. Bowie, Rush Garland and Linton S. Cary.

The committee of invitation were Corporals Wm. Joice, G. H. Proctor, W. T. Chapman, A. J. Howard and J. H. Campbell.

The Two Races of North America.

R. G. Smith, Esq., lectured to a large audience at Bethel Hall, Wednesday night, on the above named topic. The lecture was entertaining and instructive and at the close the lecturer was tendered a vote of thanks.

These are some of his points: He considered mankind as divided in three primitive races. The red or yellow, the white and the black. He referred to the destruction of the human races before the flood and their distribution after the deluge as providential.

In the breast of every man, there is a race—affinity, a tendency to cling more to one branch of the human family than any other.

The bonds of the humanity and the universality of the Christian religion he regarded as sentinels against dangerous extremes.

Every race has a limited special claim on its members, which is more or less in accordance with the position which the race in question occupies in the scale of civilization.

He then instanced the status of the colored people in the Canadas, the North and West, contrasted the sparsity of the colored population in the Northeastern part of the United States with the cordial feeling towards them, which was the reverse in other sections.

This was an illustration of a law that no two races, of respectable proportions on the same political centre, and having the same political power can exist without an antagonism which must result in the dominance of the one over the other. The Chinese in Eastern and in the Pacific States was another case in point.

With the elapse of time the friction would become more intense, though probably more refined. The gradual extension of certain privileges denied to day would but shift the conflict.

The colored people in spite of themselves were building up an "imperium in imperio."

The prejudicial feeling had done more to bring the Negro up in the scale of American civilization than all others combined.

The American people expect too much of the race in the mass and too little of the individual.

Cardinal races will stand the vices of any civilization. The Negro has stood them.

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AT
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Miss Emma J. Smith, Soprano. Miss Louise A. Smith, Contralto. Mr. Jas. Butler, Bass. Mr. A. Butler, Tenor. Mr. A. Smith, Bass.

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The highest hopes and the interest of the race rest on the purity, health and strength of womanhood. We take pleasure in referring our readers to the remarkable efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in all that class of dis[illegible] from which women suffer so much

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1881.

AGENTS.

Cochran, Ga. . . . Richard Townsend.
Baltimore..... D. D. Dickson.
Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... { G. B. Anderson.
" ..... { G. W. Renfro.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washington
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
Lawrence,..... Rev. W. H. Scott.

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LOCAL.

Articles for the LOCAL COLUMNS must reach this office by Thursday morning. All other communications not later than Wednesday morning.

Societies and churches wishing local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises, in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—Miss Mattie Lawrence is in the city.

—G. L. Pryor has made a flying trip to Virginia.

—Dr. Crummell has filled his pulpit the two last Sundays past.

—T. L. Upshaw a brother to Rev. A. W Upshaw is one of the latest arrivals.

—Edward A. Randolph, Esq., of Richmond, is spending a few days here.

—The music at St. Luke's last Sunday morning was only fair; very *fair*.

—The Bereans had their Christmas tree Monday night and St. Luke's Thursday night.

—Mrs. Thomas Campbell of Albany, N, Y., formerly of this city, is spending the holidays here with her relatives.

—Miss Ellen Poole spent a few days respite this week with her sister, Mrs. Traynham.

—Mrs. Francis Upsher, 1728 Mass. ave, assisted by Miss Coakley and Miss Vinnie Lewis from 2 p. m., New Year's Day.

—C. A. Lemar made a flying visit to New England, leaving Christmas evening and returning yesterday.

—J. G. Brown, of Troy, O., brother to Miss Hallie Quinn Brown, is in the city and stopping at the Philadelphia House.

—Mrs. Hester J. Williams, of Philadelphia has been spending a few days here, the guest of Mrs. John Van Brakle.

—W. A. Thompson head waiter at the Palmer House restaurant, Chicago, proposes to spend a part of the holidays with friends and relatives in this city.

—Miss Sallie Daffin was the recipien a beautiful card receiver and a pair of vases. Master Philip Clayton made the presentation speech.

—"Elevate in a higher move," "bring in exorianeous matter"—these are some of the gems of R. Mitchell's oratory, last Tuesday night, but perhaps he is a "studient."

—Intelligence has reached here of the death at Minneapolis, Minn., after a long illness with consumption, of Mrs. Laura Reynolds, sister of Dr. John Ferguson of Richmond, Virginia.

—The Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church, of which Rev. S. P. Smith is pastor, is still prospering. Five will unite with the church next Sabbath evening, January 1, 1882. After which the Lord's Supper will be administered.

—The Progressive Co-operative Association with an outlay of $30 in cash did a candy business, amounting to over $120. Considering the fact that they had not put out their order lists until ten days before Christmas, the result is gratifying as a feeler.

—The annual election of the Grand Lodge F. and A. Masons, for the District of Columbia, was held Tuesday night. The folowing officers were elected and installed: Charles C. Johnson, W. G. M.; W. H. Grimshaw, D. G. M.; John N. Hunt, G. S. W.; John H. Hawkins, G. J. W.; Mason Lowry, G. T.; William H Myers, G. S.

—The choir of the Berean Baptist Church composed of Mrs. Josephine Ball and Miss Farnsworth, (sopranos); Hattie Goines, (alto); Mr. Murphy, (tenor) Mr. Plummer (bass); Miss Tenie Taylor, alto and organist, is making to a perceptible degree marked improvement in their singing. That of last Sabbath eve was especially fine. It is to be hoped that they will keep it up and some time later in the season give the general public a benefit of their excellence

—A dinner party was given Christmas day at the residence of Mrs. Willis, jr., to his friends. The dinner comprised eight courses, and was served in splendid style. Among those present were, Messrs. William C. Gray, Lewis Thompson, Robert Willis, and Mrs. Willis, mother of Mr. Clem Willis, who made it, all the more enjoyable by the and graceful manner in which she presided over with those present.

appearance of Mrs. Willis was afterward remarked by the young men present.

—Wednesday evening Rev. Robt. Johnson solemnized the marriage of Frank Butler to Miss Annie Jackson, in the parlor of Dr. Welling, president of Columbian University. About one hundred guests were present and the toilets were tasteful many of them rich and costly. The bride was dressed in cream-colored satin, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, hair in wreath of orange blossoms, tulle veil. The groom was neatly attired in the conventional black

—There was not as large a crowd as usual at Bethel Hall, Tuesday night of last week. The meeting was called to order a little earlier. A choir composed of Mr. Layton, Mrs. Ricks, Miss Jurix, and Miss Wallace furnished the music. Miss Bush read an essay on the Two Sts. Augustine which showed some research. No one venturing remarks. Bishop Payne gave a clear analysis of the life and work of these two Christian fathers. Mr. Lionel C. Joell read a very interesting paper entitled "Why we celebrate December 25, as the anniversary of the birth of Christ." Mr. Ingraham not being present, the president opened discussion on common pleas for the use of alcoholic stimulants as a beverage, but no one joined issue unless the interruption of Rhoden Mitchell can be entitled such. Miss Kennedy gave a piano solo and so did Mrs. R. G. Smith, hers being from the celebrated opera of Robert the devil.

—THE CADETS.—The entertainment given by the East Washington Circle at Tallmadge Hall, Monday night attracted quite large crowd. The Cadets were present in full uniform, wearing their handsome shakos publicly for the first time. Prof. Weber furnished a band of music of fourteen pieces which rendered choice music both for the drill and the dances. The Cadets showed marked improvement in their movements and in going through the manual of arms, the shakos adding much to their appearance. Several members of the Capital City Guard were present. The East Washington Social Circle, who got up this entertainment was just organized in October and numbers twenty members, as follows: B. H. Waters, John F. Dade, W. H. Brown, William Carroll, Arthur Carlton, Misses L. Butler, A. Winston, S. A. Camper, and Mesdames A. F. Waters, and C. Dade, who acted as the Reception Committee; Messrs. F. Logan, H. A. B. Butler, G. Camper and George W. Smothers, who formed the Floor Committee and Miss Lizzie Key. Besides these, the officers of the Circle are as follows: B. D. Williams, president; John F. Dade, vice president; Miss J. R. Brown, rec. sec'y; Miss L. A. Speed, financial sec'y and Miss M. F. Stevenson, treasurer. The Cadets are to be congratulated on receiving the aid of so worthy a number of ladies and gentlemen as the Circle.

—LINCOLN MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL CHRISTMAS TREE.—The Lincoln Mission cor. 11th and R sts., was the scene of intense merriment, last Wednesday eve. The teachers of the Sunday School thought it well to please the children by giving them a Christmas tree. At half past six the children, numbering about 500, were all seated in the hall and such demonstrations of joy we have seldom before seen. The shouts were tremendous. Evergreen was lavished on the hall in many a wreath and festoon and the whole scene was inspiring and beautiful. As the children sang, their dusky faces beamed with joy, giving additional pleasure to the teachers. The Band of Hope and Willing Workers did much to make the affair a pleasant one. To the teachers and especially the committee, consisting of Messrs. Tipton S. P. Smith, George Whittlesey and Miss Mattie Hooper and Mrs. Babcock, much credit is to be given. God speed the work!

—The grand vocal and instrumental concert at the Congregational Church last Monday evening affords opportunity for a few words of criticism which we submit to the management. Notwithstanding the long time that has elapsed since the first announcement of the concert, there were about four hundred, certainly not more than four hundred and fifty persons present. This shows that the efforts of the choir are not appreciated and that the church did not work zealously for its success. The concert itself was on the whole a disappointment; it did not realize the popular expectation, although some of the numbers were most artistically rendered and enthusiastically applauded. The organ solos, of Prof. Bischoff were as expected, the very soul of harmony; the songs of Mrs. Smallwood were up to the mark and the solos of Miss Washington, piano and vocal, gave additional evidence, to those who had not previously heard her, of her superior musical training, and Mr. Layton's admirable voice was never in finer condition; but the other peices, not choruses, were badly up to the mark. Mr. Benjamin did well, but he could have done better. Mr. Hamilton evidently forgot he was at the Congregational Church or was thinking so much of it, that he sang no louder than he could in a parlor. It may be that his cold prevented him from redeeming his pledge to outsing a certain other gentleman; if so, a discretionary exercise of his privileges would have left it an even choice between them. As to Mr. Younger, it is just to say that he attempted, what was just beyond his power. We do not know what to say of the duetts; harmonies were a little too m... Mr. Thompkins was ... cold, but on entering ... found him ... offended any woman could say.

The Literary.

Bethel Hall had a larger crowd Tuesday night than on any previous meeting of the season. After the formal opening, the president announced Miss H. L. Evans, who in fine style recited

exhibiting a tenderness of feeling that touched a responsive chord, in the hearts of all present. Miss Evans shows marked improvement and ere long she may be one of our leading elocutionists. Miss Mattie Bowen then read her essay, "Eminent Women of the Negro Race," in which she paid glowing tributes to the memories of Phillis Wheatley, the African poetess; to Catharine Ferguson, the founder of the first Sabbath School in New York, if not in America; to Sarah M. Douglass, a teacher of three generations; to Amanda Smith, the revivalist of the world wide fame; to Frances Ellen Watkins Harper, the peot-lecturess; to Edmonia Lewis, the Negro-Indian Sculptor; to Fanny Jackson Coppin, the teacher and reformer; Elizabeth Greenfield, the black swan, and Mrs. Lynch, the mother of Revs. James and William Lynch. Miss Bowen's essay was enthusiastically received.

Bishop Payne followed Miss Bowen and held the audience entranced as he related incidents within his own observation, of the magnetic influence and marvelous success of Amanda Smith, the characteristics of Edmonia Lewis, and the elevated home life of the Mrs. Lynch.

Mrs. Cary followed. She said the very low estimate in which the colored woman is held is attributable to colored men. There were scores of colored women who in every walk of life had ennobled the race and whose examples threw a bright halo around us.

Miss Anna Mason then read "Over the hills to the poor house" and with such skill that she was raptrously *encored* when she gave in inimitable manner that side-splitting extravaganza, "Mother Watkins' fare well."

Bishop Brown was then called upon to say a few words of encouragement. He said that he believed that no force had contributed more liberally to the development of power of public speaking in him, if he had any such power, than three debating societies which he had joined in early life. He was in full accord with the purpose of the society and believed no nobler mission could be performed by them than that of rescuing from oblivion the life and services of those who had made their lives sublime. He exhorted Miss Bowen to continue in her researches and thus do her part to help perpetuate their memories. The programme for the next meeting was then read and the benediction pronounced by Bishop Payne. These meetings are steadily increasing in popularity and usefulness.

Next Tuesday at the Literary Society, Rev. William Waring will open discussion on "Scepticism among Negroes" and Mrs. M. A. S. Cary, on "The heroes of the very anti-sla struggle." Dr. Crummell at no distant day will lecture before them on "Labor."

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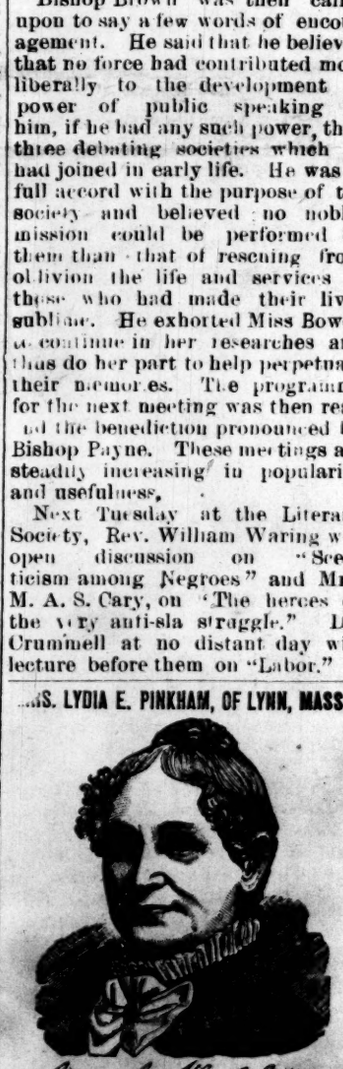

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THE NEWS.

In Boston, Mary L. Parker recovered $13,000 in a suit against the Boston and Albany Railroad Company for $20,000 for injuries received by the sudden starting of a train from which she was alighting, at Newton, Mass.

The news that a United States war steamer will survey Samana Bay has caused excitement to such a degree that the authorities have prepared two war schooners, the Thunder and Capatillo, to watch the American man-of-war.

Several deaths from small-pox having occurred at Mount Carmel, Ill., the mayor ordered all services in the churches stopped. One church refused to recognize the order, and held a festival. The mayor thereupon telegraphed for advice to the State Board of Health, which instructed him to have every person who attended the festival vaccinated.

Scarlet fever is increasing in New York at an alarming rate, and it is said to be assuming a malignant form.

A despatch from Sullivan, Indiana, says: "A fire broke out in the notion store of Kallinsky Brothers. The fire department of Terre Haute left on a special train. Twenty or twenty-five buildings had been destroyed, and the fire was spreading rapidly.

Dr. C. H. Rosenbaur, a prominent physician, was assassinated at his residence, nine miles from Pine Bluff. The assassin fired through a window with a double-barreled shot-gun, and lodged fifteen buckshot in his victim's body. Suspicion points to Lee Chow, a Chinese laundryman, as the guilty party.

At a fire in South street, New York, the loss is reported at $2,000,000. A Boston straw goods firm is reported to be the heaviest loser.

In the past three years eighty-seven murders have been committed in Cook county, Ill. Nineteen were in 1879, thirty in 1880, and thirty-eight in eleven months of 1881.

A man named Ave De Young, entered the schoolhouse at Ros land, Ill., and beat Miss Rye Brennon, the t acher, in an outrageous manner for keepi g his children in after school hours. A male teacher came to he assistance and was severely beaten by De Young. The school stampeded, and the ruffian was subsequently arrested.

The New York Sun reports that a worm rer sembling the ordinary corn grub has appeared about Goshen, and is ruining grass fields. It burrows in the ground just beneath the surface, and eats off the roots of the grass. Its presence is detected by spots of brown grass, which look as if scorched. The sward can be lifted from the surface, revealing the grubs beneath. Many fields are swept cleaner than could be done with the scythe, and farmers are becoming alarmed. The same grub is eating the potatoes in the ground in many localities.

The freight steamer West Point, of the York River line, was blown up at her wharf at West Point, Va., by a terrible explosion in her hold. Nineteen persons were killed, among them Adam Jasper, the colored fireman from Baltimore, and a mess boy from Baltimore. The others killed were colored stevedores from West Point, Richmond and City Point. First officer Geoghegan and Quartermaster Bohannon, of Baltimore, were badly burned. The vessel was completely destroyed.

The report was made to the board that the amount of insurance held by the losers at the fire at Broadway and Franklin street, aggregate $330,000. The firm of W. T. Moore holds of this $160,000, and Almey Hall $155,000, distributed in many companies. The loss of the former firm is about $120,000, and of the latter $30,000.

Rev. James E. Smith, of Abington, Mass., who has been pastor of the Universalist church there for about a year, has renounced that faith and embraced Congregationalism. This was his first pastorate.

The school building and the industrial building at the Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita Indian Agency were destroyed by fire on the 15th ult. Loss, $10,000.

The town of Durand, Wis., with the exception of one house, has been destroyed by fire.

The Geographical Society of St. Petersburg has resolved to do all that is possible to assist the crew of the Jeannette.

Seventy-seven cases of smallpox have occurred in the infected district of Wapeton, Dak., twenty-five of which have proved fatal. Some of the victims are said to have died within twenty-four hours after being attacked. It is also said that before death blood gushes from the eyes, ears and noses of the victims. These symptoms suggest that the disease is not simple smallpox, but partakes rather of the nature of a plague.

The cause of the burning of the steamer West Point, at the West Point wharf, Va., has created an intense feeling among the shipping interests of the various cities of the South. Proper investigation has began, and will probably develop the cause of the catastrophe which caused the destruction of so many lives and valuable property.

Southern News.

The government of Louisiana has issued a proclamation convening the legislature in a ten-days' additional extra session. The governor specifies as the objects of the session, the completion of the unfinished business of the present extra session; the passage of license and revenue bills, and the passage of a bill to convert all moneys in the hands of official agents into United States bonds, and provide for the payment of the members and employes of the general assembly.

The American brig Mary Allerton, with 4,643 packages of assorted merchandise, groceries and liquors, was totally destroyed by fire at Mobile, Ala. She was insured in Eastern companies.

A fire at Fort Stalley, Ga., destroyed one of the prominent blocks in that town. It caught from the cooking department of the Byington hotel. The hotel and the block of buildings were consumed. The loss is estimated at from $50,000 to $60,000; largely covered by insurance.

The Gulf ice factory and the Taragona theater at Pensacola, Fla., were destroyed by fire.

The bridge on the Kentucky Central rail road at Cynthis, Ky., was washed into the river.

Phillips, Marshall & Co., of London, have just concluded to purchase 1,300,000 acres of land from the State of Mississippi. Seven hundred and sixty thousand acres are known as the "levee lands," and are located mostly in in the Yazoo Delta, somprising some of the richest cotton and timber land in the South. The intention of the purchasers is to improve, colonize and cultivate these lands,

M. J. Cohn and Co., wholesale and retail cigar dealers of Memphis, have made an assignment. Liabilities $29,000; assets not stated.

The wholesale liquor house of J. & L. Ehrnberg, Little Rock, Ark., made an assignment to Elias Navara, for the benefit of creditors. Neither assets nor liabilities are obtainable.

State Treasurer Vincent has forwarded to New York and Mobile funds to meet the interest due January 1 on the Alabama bonds. Interest will also be paid at Montgomery on any bonds presented. More than half of the bonded debt of the state is held by Alabamians.

Between 500 and 600 negroes from Edgefield county, S. C., passed through Augusta on their way to Arkansas. They are under the leadership of a colored preacher named Hammond, who promised to have a chartered train waiting for them at Augusta, but failed to do so, and the party had to pay full rates to Atlanta. They say they found it too hard work to make a living in South Carolina, and determined to go elsewhere. Hammond went to Arkansas some time ago and examined the country, and on his return advised the negroes to go out there. It is expected a thousand altogether will go.

The John P. King Manufacturing Company was organized at Augusta, Ga., with a capital of $1,000,000. Charles Estes is president, and C. C. Baldwin, of New York, and O. H. Samp, son, of Boston, are among the directors. The first instalment of ten per cent. is called for payable January 10th proximo.

Twelve prisoners, all colored, broke out of the iron cage and escaped from the parish jail at Shreveport, La. Among them were John Mobile, Paul Fringle and Ed. Belton, sentenced to be hanged in Mansfield, De Soto parish.

R. A. Brown, a prominent citizen of Americus, Ga., took morphine, from the effect of which he died. He leaves a wife and four children.

Mrs. M. F. Cappege was killed at New Orleans by the accidental discharge of a pistol with which her four-year old child was playing. She had been instructing the child how to aim the weapon, and sat down on the floor to play with him, when he aimed the pistol and fired, the ball entering her brain. No one knew the pistol was loaded.

Information has just been received from Round Oak, Jones county, that a young farmer, named Jack William Gray, interfered with a negro dance, and was fatally stabbed by three negro brothers—Bob, Henry and Aix Jackson. Gray fired into the brothers, killing all three, one dying on the spot, one before reaching the door, and the other a few hours later. Gray crawled out of the house and died on the steps.

President Fillmore, of the Southern Pacific Railroad, announces that the first through train for New Orleans will leave San Francisco December 29th, and that probably a train will start west from New Orleans at the same time.

A fire at Wadesboro', N. C., destroyed twelve or fifteen buildings. Loss $15,000 to $18,000. Insurance estimated at $7,000 or $8,000.

Foreign News.

Disorders continue in Ireland. Arrests under the Coercion act and seizures of revolutionary publications continue.

The corrected list of the victims of the Ring theater fire, in Vienna, foots up 449.

The London Sportsman says that W. J. Innes signed articles on behalf of Hanlan for a match with Boyd for £500 a side.

The Pesther Lloyd denies that Austria has demanded that M. Bratiano, President of the Roumanian Ministerial Council, shall resign.

During the last few days the eruption of Mount Vesuvius has assumed larger proportions.

The state of Ireland continues disturbed.

Forty deaths of victims of the late church disaster at Warsaw have occurred.

Fourteen thousand tickets have been purchased at Bremen by persons intending to emigrate to America in the spring. As many more have been purchased at Hamburg.

The well known private banking house of Haskell & Harris, of Hillsboro', Ill., has closed its doors and made an assignment to Judge E. Lane. The liabilities are reported at over 100,000; assets about $60,000. W. A. Young, the largest owner of the bank was arrested at Litchfield, Ill., and taken back to Hillsboro'. Judge Wm. Brewer, of Hillsboro', is the heaviest individual loser, he having had some $25,000 on deposit in the bank.

Land troubles continue in Ireland.

Count De Chaudordy has been appointed French ambassador at St. Petersburg, and M. De Courcel at Berlin.

Japan desires to remodel her commercial relations with Europe and America.

Major Labordier will be a candidate for the French Senate.

The Balloon Trip at the North Pole.

Commander Cheyne has left for Montreal by invitation of Sir John McDonald and Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, to interest the Canadian public in his scheme for reaching the North Pole by a balloon expedition. The commander says that the expedition is to be fitted out by popular subscription. It will cost $80,000, and $40,000 is to be raised in each country. The three balloons, which will cost $20,000, will be made in England and shipped to this country. New York will be the starting point, and June next the time. The expedition will go to St. Patrick's bay, 496 miles from the pole, and when the right wind comes along it is expected to reach the pole inside of twenty-four hours. Each balloon will be provided with a sledge-boat and provisions for fifty-one days, and will reel out telegraph wire as it travels, keeping in communication with the main station. The commander anticipates no difficulty from the cold. Orders have already been sent to Greenland directing the authorities there to aid the expedition in every way possible.

The Rapid Transit of the Future.

W. Barned Le Van read a paper before the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia, on "Rapid Transit." He took the ground that a speed of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles an hour was possible by the pneumatic system of transportation, which, he predicted, would in the future take the place of the railroad, and the latter be only used for moving freight. Trains on pneumatic roads, he said, are in no danger of obstruction from malice, snow, slides of earth, rock, or collision with men, beast or vehicles, of running off the track, setting fire to buildings, stacks of hay or woods. Passengers would be free from cinder, dust and smoke. He thought by this arrangement a trip from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, now occupying ten hours, would be accomplished in four hours.

The King of Denmark is truly a paternal monarch. Finding that during the recent severe weather the royal foot guards were suffering greatly from Colds and Coughs, this good old gentleman ordered a supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for them and now the sentries are happy.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The greatest wisdom is to know our ignorance.

Great truths are often said in the fewest words.

Many mourn for their sins who do not repent of them.

Pay what you owe, then what you are worth you'll know.

A blot may be erased, but with the erasure goes part of the original texture. Character can never suffer a stain without some loss.

It is not until we have passed through the furnace that we are made to know how much dross was in our composition.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

MAGIC'S WONDERS.

"While in London, England, a short time ago," said the professor, "our Oxford street waiter was made the victim of a practical joke. One morning, as this tonsorial artist sat reading his newspaper, he was startled by seeing a young man enter in a very excited manner who, throwing, rather than seating himself in the chair, demanded a shave *instanter*. The barber, who was a ready fellow, at once set about obeying the commands of this excited and hurried guest. With a rapidity that surprised himself, he shaved the right side of his customer's face, and then immediately turned to the left. That side he also shaved with cleanliness and dispatch, but, judge to his surprise, when his customer demanded to know in tones anything but pleased why he did not shave the right side. The poor bewildered barber was almost certain that he had done so, but perceived to his surprise, that the side in question was covered with jet-black hair. Again he shaved it, but while he did so, to his surprise and horror, the hair was growing on the other side. Thus it continued for an hour. While he shaved one side he could actually see the hair growing on the other side, Terrified beyond expression, he stood motionless; thereupon the young man leaped from the chair, and, snatching the razor, drew it across his throat, and fell to the floor covered with blood. The barber flew into the street hallooing "Murder!" at the top of his voice. A crowd soon gathered, and, with the affrighted barber, beheld the supposed corpse quietly arranging his tie before the mirror — turning very pleasantly, he paid the barber and departed. A theatrical gentleman among the lookers-on soon gave it out that it was Professor Herrmann, the great American Magician. I went to my hotel and awoke next day to find myself the talk of London," concluded the Professor, "for it was I who did it. I gave the poor barber fits. Did you ever hear how I gave a friend of mine the snakes?" asked the professor. On receiving an answer in the negative, said: 'A friend of mine, who was as great a drunkard as an actor, and that is saying a great deal, was one morning seen by me to enter a drinking-saloon when he was almost on the verge of delirium-tremens, and knowing his horror of 'snakes,' as *mania a potu* is vulgarly called, I resolved to save him. I entered just as he raised a glass of whiskey to his lips, and rushing forward I snatched the glass from his hand, crying at the same time: 'Hold, S., until I take this fly out.' Pretending to take the fly out, I held up a serpent. C. cried out: 'My God! that is a snake!' 'Not at all,' said I; it is a simple house-fly. See? you are covered with them,' saying which I approached, and from his sleeves, and hair, etc., I proceeded to pull snakes, protesting all the time that they were flies. 'They are snakes!' cried C. again. 'My God! that is a snake; I tell you, Hermann, they are snakes!' 'Nonsense,' said I, 'they are but flies.' 'Then,' said he, 'I have the snakes myself!' and he rushed from the saloon. He was not seen for more than a week after; but when next seen he was sober, and has been so since.' "Professor," asked the interviewer, "were you, who are so fond of surprising others, ever surprised yourself?" "Once," was the answer; "then the surprise was a very great and agreeable one, I assure you. It came about in this way: I was for a number of years a sufferer from cramps in my left side, immediately under the heart. I suffered regularly at the close of each performance, and very often was compelled to cancel engagements which I had made, owing to my inability to fill them, being prostrated by cramps and being in a very weak condition. I entertained very serious thoughts of giving up my profession and spending some years in travel, and would have done so but for an attendant of mine, whose head I had cut off occasionally while performing my wonderful decapitation act. The individual to whom I complained of the pains and the cramps in my side on one occasion said it was curious—that I, who could decapitate another and replace the head at will, ought certainly be able to cure myself. I told him how some of the great doctors in Europe and America had failed. He laughed at me, and said he could cure me in a week. That night he presented me with a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy, saying that its use would produce an effect more magical than I could readily believe. I laughed at the idea of St. Jacobs Oil doing what had baffled the greatest doctors, but said that I would try it, simply to convince him that trying it would do no good. That night, on retiring, I rubbed my side with the Oil, and sure enough, its good effect was instantaneous—magical, in fact; I felt relief at once. I slept better that night than I had done for a long time before. Again in the morning I rubbed with the Oil, and at the close of the afternoon performance I noticed a great diminution of the painful cramps. Was I surprised? Well, I was very much surprised, and told my attendant so. In less than a week, and before I had finished using my third bottle, I was entirely and permanently cured. The effect of St. Jacobs Oil was indeed magical, so much so that I could scarcely believe my senses. I have never felt a cramp since—nor is there prophet, seer, soothsayer or magician who can perform such wonders as St. Jacobs Oil."

To Remove Grease Spots From Paper.

Scrape finely some pipe clay on the sheet of paper which is to be cleaned. Let it completely cover it, then lay it thin piece of paper over it, and pass a heated iron on it for a few seconds. Then take a perfectly clean piece of India-rubber and rub off the pipe clay. In most cases one application will be found sufficient, but if it is not you may repeat it. Another way is to get the paper so stained a little warmed, by covering it with a sheet of blotting paper and passing an iron over it several times, so that it may remove as much of the grease as possible. When the paper is thoroughly warmed, dip a small brush in the essential oil of well rectified spirits of turpentine, heated almost to boiling point, and pass it gently over both sides of the paper, which must be kept moderately warm. Let this process be repeated as many times as the quantity of grease in the paper or the thickness of the paper may render necessary. When the greasy substance has been removed, to restore the paper to its former whiteness, dip another brush in highly rectified spirits of wine, and draw it over the place, and particularly around the edges, to remove the border that would still present a stain.

A Small Chance for his Money.

A Missouri paper, to illustrate a hopeful feeling that some men have when they are in debt, tells of a farmer who owed Walt Perkins twenty-five dollars, and had owed him for years. One day he met Walt and said, "Don't be uneasy, Walt. I have the thing all fixed by which I can pay you." Walt asked him how he had got it fixed, and the old granger said, "Well, Walt, if nothing happens, next year I hope to raise a good crop of corn and I intend to trade some of the corn for a yoke of oxen, and I know an old man in St. Charles county that owns an old mare and he wants to trade her for a yoke of oxen. Now, Walt, when I raise the corn and get the oxen I will make the trade for the old mare and then I will bring her home and raise mule colts—and Walt, the very first mule colt I sell you shall have the money."

The pearl oyster is found principally in the Persian Gulf and on the coasts of Morocco, Ceylon and Japan.

A Maryland exchange refers to Mr Thos. G. Forward, of Belair, that State, who was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of rheumatism.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Sunday Morning Tribune.*

The French eat their jackasses and the Americans make Mayors of theirs, and both claim to be in the right of it.

Mr. E. G. Gartman, the business manager of the *Evening Dispatch*, of York, Pa., was cured of neuralgia by three applications of St. Jacobs Oil.—*Boston (Mass.) Saturday Evening Express.*

"I declare," said Julia, "you take the words right out of my mouth." "No wonder; they are so sweet," said Henry. The day was set that evening.

"ACCEPT OUR GRATITUDE."

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—Your "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured my boy of a fever sore of two years' standing. Please accept our gratitude. Yours truly,
HENRY WHITING, Boston, Mass.

The friends of a poor man at Stillwater, Minn, gratuitously dug a grave for his dead child, but the sexton refused to permit the funeral procession to enter the cemetery, on the ground that he had been cheated out of the job.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Perscription" is not extolled as a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific in those chronic weaknesses peculiar to women. Particulars in Dr. Pierce's Pamphlet treatise on Diseases Peculiar to Women, 96 pages, sent for three stamps. Address WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

When a bank teller is leader of a quire his paper ought to be good, as well as his notes.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—little liver pills (sugar-coated)—purify the blood, speedily correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, and bowels. By druggists.

Honesty is the best pollicy, eqcept when an acquaintance strikes you for a loan. Then a little deception often saves cash.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the VEGETINE as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

There is an old proverb which runs: "Never count four unless you have them in your way." This needs no explanation.

VEGETINE.

I Advise All Who Are Suffering as I Have Suffered to Give VEGETINE a Trial.

BOSTON, September 9, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have suffered with Scrofulous Humor for seven years, and could get no relief. I have tried everything in the shape of herbs, salves, plasters, etc., but nothing did me any good. I was, from my knees to my ankles, one mass of sores. I was advised by Police Officer W. B. Hill to try VEGETINE. I commenced last July, 1876. After taking the second bottle I began to get relief, and the sores to heal up. I was finally reduced to one large ulcer on my right leg, that ran so much and looked so bad that many said I must lose my leg; but, after I had taken fourteen bottles of VEGETINE, my leg was all healed up, and I am now as well as ever I was in my life. I consider VEGETINE the best cleanser and purifier of the blood, and advise all who may be suffering as I have suffered to give it a trial. HENRY T. SMITH,
No. 50 Utica Street, Boston, Mass.

SCROFULOUS HUMORS.—The VEGETINE has cured many cases of Scrofula of five, ten and twenty years' standing, where the patient has had many physicians, tried many of the known remedies; and, after trying the VEGETINE, the common remark is: "It acts differently, works differently, from any medicine I have ever taken." VEGETINE will cleanse scrofula from the system. Try it.

VEGETINE

I CAN RECOMMEND.

SOMERVILLE, June 10, 1875.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:

It is with great pleasure I can recommend in the highest terms your VEGETINE as a purifier of the blood. Having met with a painful injury of the spine and sciatic nerve over fourteen years ago, my ankle has been swollen a great deal of the time, and very painful. By using VEGETINE I find great relief, as it gives a higher tone to the blood, improving my health; and I hope that all the human family in a suffering condition will avail themselves at once of this most valuable remedy. Yours, most respectfully,
WM. STEINHERST,
Station Agent, Somerville, Mass.

"VEGETINE," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Vegetine after the pattern of Byington Art work so popular among lovers of artistic needle work.

Sold by all Druggists.

No Boon that Science has Conferred.

Has been fraught with greater blessings than that which has accrued to the inhabitants of malaria ridden portions of the United States and the Tropics from the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The experience of many years has but too clearly demonstrated the inefficiency of quinine and other drugs to effectually combat the progress of intermittent, congestive and bilious remittent fevers, while on the other hand, it has been no less clearly shown, that the use of the Bitters, a medicine congenial to the frailest constitution, and derived from purely botanic sources, affords a reliable safeguard against malarial diseases, and arrests it when developed. For disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, for general debility and renal inactivity, it is also a most efficient remedy. Appetite and sleep are improved by it, it expels rheumatic humors from the blood and enriches a circulation impoverished by mal-assimilation.

A Chicago druggist sold to a freckled girl a lotion which he warranted would remove the blemishes from her face. And so it did, but it also burned away the skin, leaving scars that permanently disfigure her. She is suing for $20,000 damages.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

"Money is active," Fogg read in his newspaper. "That's so," he said: "it's active enough to keep out of my reach."

On Thirty Days' Trial.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., will send their Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to any person afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing complete restoration of vigor and manhood.

Address as above without delay.

P. S.—No risk is incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed.

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, nervous prostration and all forms of general debility relieved by taking MENSMAN'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., proprietors, New York.

Natural petroleum, deprived of its color and disagreeable odor without distillation and the aid of acids or alkalies, is what the CARBOLINE is made from. As now improved and perfected it is a beautiful preparation,

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

Is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

DR. GREEN'S OXYGENTED BITTERS the best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures all affections of the mucous membrane, of the head and throat.

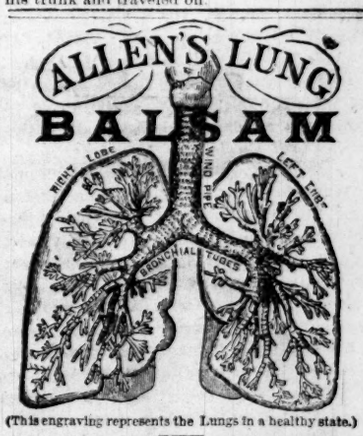
DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulators.

ALLEN'S Brain Food—cures Nervous Debility & Weakness of Generative Organs, $1—all druggists. Send for Circular. Allen's Pharmacy, 313 First av., N. Y.

A. BEATTY'S PIANOFORTES—Magnificent holiday presents: square grand pianofortes four very handsome round corners, rosewood cases, three unisons Beatty's matchless iron frames, stool, book, cover, boxes $222.75 to $297.50; catalogue prices, $800 to $1000 satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, after one year's use; **Upright Pianofortes**, $125 to $255; catalogue prices $500 to $900; standard pianofortes of the universe as thousands testify; write for mammoth list of testimonials. **BEATTY'S Cabinet ORGANS**, cathedral, church, chapel, parlor, $30 upward. Visitors welcome. Free carriage meets passengers. Illustrated catalogue (holiday edition) free. Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

A watchmaker opened a shop at Lehigh, Iowa, and repaired watches at such astonishingly cheap rates that over a hundred were soon on his bench. Then he packed them in his trunk and traveled on.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM



(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

A STANDARD REMEDY
IN MANY HOMES.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis and all other affections of the Throat and LUNGS, it stands unrivaled and utterly beyond all competition.

IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent. are permanently cured where the directions are strictly complied with. There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL! IT CONTAINS NO OPIUM IN ANY FORM!

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors, CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

For Two Generations

The good and staunch old stand-by, MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, has done more to assuage pain, relieve suffering, and save the lives of men and beasts than all other liniments put together. Why? Because the Mustang penetrates through skin and flesh to the very bone, driving out all pain and soreness and morbid secretions, and restoring the afflicted part to sound and supple health.

BEST IN THE WORLD!
Delivered on Trial, FREE OF CHARGE!
WILSON'S OSCILLATING
Shuttle Sewing Machine!
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LASTS A LIFE TIME. Warranted 5 Years
SEND FOR CIRCULAR "B."
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Address WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO
255 & 257 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

AGENTS Canvassers, Male and Female, send your address to Sole Manufacturers, 330 7th Ave., N. Y.

FACTS ABOUT UMBRELLAS.

Antiquarians say that the umbrella was invented shortly after the flood, and has been the least improved upon of all appliances for human comfort, the shape being now as it was in those youthful days of the world. An umbrella is much like a pigeon as to the question of possession—the last one who gets it owns it. The following facts about umbrellas—especially the last one—may serve every reader a splendid purpose sooner or later: To place your umbrella in a rack indicates that it is about to change owners. An umbrella carried over a woman, the man getting nothing but drippings of the rain, indicates courtship. When the man has the umbrella and the woman the drippings, it indicates marriage. To carry it at right angles under your arm signifies that an eye is to be lost by the man who follows you. To put a cotton umbrella by the side of a nice silk one signifies that "exchange is no robbery." To lend an umbrella signifies that "I am a fool." To carry an umbrella just high enough to tear out men eyes and knock off men's hats, signifies "I am a woman." To go without an umbrella in a rain-storm shows I am sure of getting rheumatism, and will have to use ST. JACOBS OIL to get well." To keep a fine umbrella for your own use and a bottle of ST. JACOBS OIL always in the house, in case of rheumatism or accident, would signify that you are real philosopher.

The following communication to the editor of the Salem (Mass.) *Register* shows how an artist treated his visitor: "I would have accepted your kind invitation to visit you in your new quarters with pleasure before this had not my old enemy, Mr. Rheumatism, pounced on me so suddenly. He arrived last Friday, and, without stopping to send up his card, rushed in and grasped me by the hand with such a grip that in a few hours my hand and wrist were so badly swollen and painful that I felt as though one of Mr. Hatch's coal teams had run over me. Mr. Rheumatism has been a constant visitor of mine for several years; he always swells and put on a great many airs, making himself at home, devouring my substance and leaving me poor in flesh and pocket. Last winter he came and stayed two months. I then decided that the next time he came I would change his diet. I was somewhat at a loss what to feed him with, but finally concluded to give him three square meals a day of ST. JACOBS OIL—morning, noonand night. This fare he is disgusted with, and is packing up his trunk and will leave by to-morrow or next day; says he cannot stop any longer, as he has pressing business elsewhere. He is a treacherous fellow, and he intends visiting some of our Salem friends; if he does, he'll give him the same fare that I did and he won't like it. J. S. LEFAVOUR.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

DIPHTHERIA!

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Maine.

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Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.

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PENSIONS.

ARE PAID every soldier disabled by accident or otherwise. A WOUND of any kind, loss of finger, toe or eye, RUPTURE, if but slight; diseases of Lungs or Varicose Veins give a pension. Under new law thousands are entitled to an increase of pension. Widows, orphans and dependent fathers or mothers of soldiers get a pension. Send 2 stamps for copy Pension and Bounty Laws. Address, P. H. FITZGERALD & CO., Claim Agents, Indianapolis, Ind. Refer to Ind. Banking Co. and Pres't Central Bank both of Indianapolis.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere or sent by mail for 5 letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

ESTABLISHED 1866 — Fay's Water-Proof Building Material — 1866 ESTABLISHED
For Roofs, Walls & Ceilings In place of Plaster, Made also into Carpets. Catalogue with samples free. W. H. FAY, Camden, N. J.

PENSIONS For SOLDIERS, widows, fathers, mothers or children. Thousands yet entitled. Pensions given for loss of finger, toe, eye or injure, varicose veins or any Disease. Thousands of pensioners and soldiers entitled to INCREASE and BOUNTY. PATENTS procured for Inventors. Soldiers land warrants procured, bought and sold. Soldiers and heirs apply for rights at once. Send 3 stamps for "The Citizen-Soldier," and Pension and Bounty laws, blanks and instructions. We can refer to thousands of Pensioners and Clients. Address N. W. Fitzgerald & Co. Pension & Patent Att'ys, Lock Box 588, Washington, D. C.

ASTHMA CURED.

German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price, 50c. and $1.00 of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY. The "original and only" Prof. MARTINEZ the Great Spanish Seer and Wizard will for 30 cents with age, height, color of eyes, and lock of hair, send a correct picture of your future husband or wife, psychometrically executed, with name, time and place of meeting, and date of marriage. Money returned to all not satisfied. Address Prof. L. Martinez, 13 Music St. Boston, Mass.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief for ASTHMA. Price 35 cts. by mail. Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

STANDARD AMERICAN WATCHES. all styles, Gold, Silver and Nickle, Chains, &c. sent by mail or C. O. D. to be examined. Write for Catalogue to STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Green Corn Packers Cut their corn with **PARKER'S Patent Machine**, two thousand cans per day. Write for circular. Volney Barker, 253 Fore St., Portland, Me.

WANTED—50 Girls. Good wages; pay weekly. Light, steady work given, to be made a home. Work called for and delivered free. Globe Knitting Co., 167 South St., Boston, Mass.

INDIAN HERBS.—Sure cure for Rheumatism. Send for circulars and testimonials to JAMES AND R. ON, Indiana P. O., Pennsylvania.

AGENTS wanted. $2.00 Watches, Christmas Novelties, just patented. Sample, 11 1-cent stamps. Felton Mf'g Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.

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$777—A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per ct. National Pub. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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